

5 – 8 April 2021

Documentation of the Work of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)
NMUN Simulation*



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Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

Director	Marielisa Figuera Saggese
Chair	Nour Ehab Abd Eldayem

Agenda

- I. Sustaining Peace through Partnerships
- II. Empowering Youth as Agents of Peacebuilding

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
PBC/1/1	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peacebuilding	Adopted without a vote
PBC/1/2	Empowering Youth as Agents of Peacebuilding	Adopted without a vote
PBC/2/1	Sustainable Peace through Partnerships	Adopted without a vote
PBC/2/2	Sustainable Peace through Partnerships	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Peacebuilding Commission held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Empowering Youth as Agents of Peacebuilding
- II. Sustaining Peace through Partnerships

The session was attended by representatives of 17 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Empowering Youth as Agents of Peacebuilding”. By Tuesday afternoon, the Dais received a total of two proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as education and digitalization. The atmosphere in the committee was one of inclusiveness and consensus building as delegates continued working together to incorporate their ideas into the working papers and enhance the solutions they drafted.

By Wednesday evening, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, both of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, such as youth exchange programs and incorporating technologies to increase the involvement and empowerment of youth in peacebuilding processes.

The committee moved on to discuss the topic of “Sustaining Peace through Partnerships” throughout Thursday, in which delegates formulated two working papers covering several themes, including strengthening PBC partnerships with other stakeholders and empowering women and youth. Both working papers were adopted through unanimous support by the body. Overall, the committee’s atmosphere was full of collaboration and cooperation between all Member States. The committee truly embodied the collaborative values of the United Nations with solutions that were comprehensive, multilateral, and agreed upon by the entire body.



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Empowering Youth as Agents of Peacebuilding

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Reiterating that Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) defines youth as individuals aged 18 to 29,

Highlighting the relevance of Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), particularly the pillar of prevention's call to promote a culture of peace and tolerance and discourage youth from engaging in acts of violence and extremism,

Reaffirming the dynamics of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the *Youth2030: United Nations Youth Strategy*, which recommends the participation of youth in the decision-making process of Member States as related to peacebuilding,

Further recalling the vision of the SDGs and the *Youth2030: United Nations Youth Strategy*, which recognizes the active role of youth as leaders in the peacebuilding process,

Reiterating the determination of Member States in the implementation of the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda, which highlights the vital role that young people play within the scope of international peace and security ,

Approving of the goals established in the *Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security* (2015), which include youth involvement in peacebuilding efforts, the implementation of policy regarding youth impact on peacebuilding, violence against youth, and gender equality,

Emphasizing the progress on increasing youth awareness and agency as a joint, multilateral effort between the United Nations (UN) system and other relevant stakeholders,

Bearing in mind that Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 38 (2018) recognizes the Internet as a driving force in accelerating the progress of development in its various forms, including the fulfillment of SDGs,

Recognizing Security Council resolutions 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018), and 2535 (2020), which call for youth participation in reconciliation, preventive diplomacy and mediation efforts, and request of the meaningful participation of youth in negotiation and peace agreements,

Noting the Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) Gender-Youth Peace Initiative, which expresses the PBF's commitment to inclusive peacebuilding and promoting the positive role of young peacebuilders,

Understanding that violent non-state actors are a threat and negative influence to the youth population in the peacemaking process,

Recognizing the strong connection between youth empowerment and entrepreneurship as a means to encourage youth in the peacebuilding conversation and leadership roles,

1. *Recommends* improving access to higher education and allocating resources for the expansion of international educational programs, as these programs are relevant for the age of youth, as determined by Security Council resolution 2250;
2. *Encourages* the utilization of the Internet as an educational resource and facilitator of anti-radicalization efforts by:
 - a. Implementing preventative social media campaigns aimed at refuting extremist propaganda and promoting access to reliable information;



- b. Cooperating with social media corporations in order to suppress false information and ease access to verified outlets by:
 - i. Enhancing the monitoring and removal of violent extremist rhetoric;
 - ii. Improving the visibility of official, verified accounts and information in social media algorithms;
 - c. Creating advertisements that provide an explanation on how to differentiate between valid information and misinformation, as well as to establish post-preventative measures that dwell on stigmatization initiated by violent extremist groups to derail peacebuilding efforts;
3. *Suggests* Member States to create annual international and regional awards, inspired by the Nobel Peace Prize, that honor outstanding young peacebuilders in the world by:
 - a. Determining eligibility of nominees by their age, specifically youth as defined by Security Council resolution 2250;
 - b. Cooperating with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), other UN bodies, and independent international structures in designing a model for the award;
 - c. Voluntarily contributing to an optional fund allocated to this prize which is determined annually by the discretion of the respective institutions involved;
 - d. Introducing awards to honor domestically outstanding peacebuilding actors, which could make them nominable for the international prize;
4. *Invites* Member States to further collaborate and support youth through common cultural exchange and scholarships programs, similar to the Erasmus Mundus program;
5. *Encourages* more youth participation in peacebuilding processes at local, national, and international levels in order to facilitate more inclusive peacebuilding conversations to aid in breaking the stigma associated with youth involvement;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to eliminate institutional barriers limiting the participation of young people and their capacity to influence decision making when it comes to peacebuilding;
7. *Recommends* relevant UN bodies and Member States to institute policies and programs domestically that derive inspiration from the *Amman Youth Declaration* in the name of bolstering the youth population to achieve the goals espoused in the document;
8. *Expresses* that for the youth to get empowered requires cooperation on all fronts, from all involved stakeholders by:
 - a. Using inter-agency entities, including but not limited to the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) as an implementation and reference framework for collaboration between multiple UN bodies;
 - b. Suggesting that multilateral initiatives do not conflict between deadlines similar in scope but differing in deadline, such as *Youth 2030* and individual missions within *SDG 2050*;
9. *Advises* Member States to develop youth mediation programs, regionally and locally with an inclusive peace process framework, that will enhance their preparedness for reconciliation, mediation and preventive efforts by:



- a. Creating a partnership with the Envoy on Youth, the United Network of Young Peacebuilders, and the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) mediation units, which will aid;
 - b. Increasing youth involvement in the formal peace process, and negotiations, in the form of three layers: in the room, around the room and outside of the room, creating a legitimate process as outlined in the paper *We Are Here: An Integrated Approach to Youth-Inclusive Peace Processes*, developed by the Envoy on Youth;
 - c. Encouraging PBF to further develop the Gender-Youth Promotion Initiative to help fund this program;
10. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their cooperation in fulfilling SDGs by:
- a. Enhancing Internet access for youth internationally as suggested by HRC resolution 38 (2018) and the UN's Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, which establishes the goal of significantly alleviating digital inequality by 2030;
 - b. Implementing bilateral treaties and agreements on the sharing of expertise and resources related to the Internet;
 - c. Equipping teams with resources to install, improve and maintain Internet connection in schools and rural areas;
11. *Urges* participating Member States to expend resources on increasing the visibility and feasibility of using social media as a vehicle to sustain and build peace by:
- a. Increasing the transparency around conflict in the world and reduce the concentration of violence within conflict-ridden areas, for better resource allocation;
 - b. Encouraging quality of life initiatives through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on a regional level to help establish better quality of life for the youth population through border security, socioeconomic mobility, and education programs;
 - c. Inviting Member States to generate initiatives for teaching youth through the Peace Operations Institute or the Centre of UN Peacekeeping to provide e-learning programs on peacekeeping, in an effort to create content that is close to youth interest and focus on social media platforms and their help in maintaining global peace and security;
 - d. Recommending local, national, and international organizations to consider cooperating with influencers as a way to boost popularity, relevancy, and efficacy of social media campaigns;
12. *Urges* the implementation of entrepreneurship programs through established educational programs on the regional level on the topic of ventures that accommodate peacebuilding measures by:
- a. Working on increasing access and efficacy of peace and security at a global level;
 - b. Ensuring an increase in youth's quality of life, hopefully aiding in a decrease in migration that is present in less developed nations.



Code: PBC/1/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Empowering Youth as Agents of Peacebuilding

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recognizing the groundbreaking progress on the inclusion of youth in peacebuilding processes, made by the *Amman Youth Declaration* (2015), Security Council resolutions 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018), and 2535 (2020) on Youth, Peace, and Security, and the General Assembly resolutions 60/180 (2005) and 70/262 (2016),

Deeply concerned by the increasing violence towards youth due to the rise of extremist groups because of the socioeconomic instability brought by the COVID-19 pandemic,

Acknowledging Security Council 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace, and Security, which shows that girls and women face unique challenges within the peacebuilding process,

Deeply disturbed by the gender-based violence, which disproportionately affects girls and women during conflicts according to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000),

Noting with satisfaction the success of female peacekeeping contingents in decreasing instances of gender-based violence, as well as the inclusion of local women in key peacebuilding areas such as police forces,

Emphasizing the role of the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development*, especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and its emphasis on peace and inclusive institutions,

Recognizing the African Union's *Agenda 2063*, which details the importance of peace, security, development, and education being uniquely linked towards developing sustainable peace,

Reaffirming the commitment towards upholding the gender strategy adopted by the Peacebuilding Commission in 2016, which provides young men and women with equal opportunities,

Recalling the Ambassadorial-Level Meeting on Youth, Peace, and Security held by the Peacebuilding Commission in 2021, and noticing that a lot of work remains to be done despite the progress made since the implementation of Security Council resolution 2250 (2015),

Deeply concerned with the condition of youth living in conflict-affected areas and witnessing that the youth are not exclusively partaking in peacebuilding efforts,

Appreciating the recommendations of Security Council resolution 2561(2021) as it mentions the active engagement of youth and women in civil society,

Having considered the *2020 World Youth Report* in regards to the high youth unemployment rate globally,

Fully aware of the imbalance of capital investment in Youth and Peace according to *PBF strategy 2020-2024*,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of training and educational workshops within schools and universities and that will:
 - a. Promote peacebuilding techniques such as mediation and dialogue through the development of experiential peacebuilding activity toolkits which will:
 - i. Identify the root causes of conflict;
 - ii. Analyze past conflicts and solutions;



- iii. Consider gender-based violence and gender equality through women-specific training workshops, which will delve into the intersectionality of girls and women, their empowerment, and the ways they can be a part of the peacebuilding process;
 - iv. Organize activities and sports competitions that will promote unity and collaboration;
 - v. Encourage the engagement and volunteerism in peacebuilding organizations, in politics and decision-making discussions;
 - b. Ensure the inclusion of all youth regardless of their social, economic and medical situations, which includes but is not limited to:
 - i. Inclusive workshops that bring youth with disabilities opportunities to engage in leadership roles within their communities that build upon existing United Nations programs such as the Young Leaders Initiative, the Youth Leadership Programme and reports such as the *Peacebuilding Initiative* which have enabled recognition of progressive efforts to mainstream disability provisions into every peacebuilding program to ensure inclusiveness among all youth identities;
 - ii. Inclusive workshops for disadvantaged youth in their local schools and community organizations;
 - c. Be funded and overseen by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International Cultural Youth Exchange (ICYE) participating Member States, schools and universities;
2. *Advises* that Member States initiate and build upon existing regional and international educational exchange programs, using bilateral funding by the Member States, in order to:
 - a. Build off existing partnership such as The Irish-African Partnership for Research Capacity Building (IAPRCB), the International Cultural Youth Exchange (ICYE) and others;
 - b. Create greater educational opportunities for youth in conflict-affected areas through international partnerships with the affected Member States;
3. *Recommends* the Global Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security to establish a Youth Coordination Cell (YCC) with the support of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), and utilizing the Youth Promotion Initiative under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), in order to:
 - a. Provide youth of conflicted areas a platform to report their first hand issues effectively;
 - b. Bridge the communication gap between the youth of the conflicted areas and the Coalition to report peer to peer on-the-ground situations and challenges faced by the youth;
 - c. Collect real time data and identify problems faced by youth in conflict affected areas;
4. *Further invites* the expansion and digitalization of existing international youth exchange programs, while focusing on the short- and long-term problems that have affected youth since the COVID-19 pandemic, for example by:
 - a. Sharing best practices among youth concerning educational and economic problems related to the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - b. Building youth's international connectivity to strengthen their potential as agents of peacebuilding;
5. *Suggests* a Youth Program supported by PBF and supervised by national governments to involve youth in local communities through:



- a. Teaching students to utilize online platforms on the basis of Member States' characteristics during the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - b. Carrying out practices in the community on working out solutions to solve social problems;
6. *Invites* Member States to counter violence and extremism and dissuade youth from joining violent groups by:
 - a. Partnering with UN entities such as the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED);
 - b. Holding a Sixteen Day Campaign annually to advocate against gender-based violence and extremist groups, offering youth internships, and financially supported by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF);
7. *Encourages* Member States to meet the UN Police Division's 2028 targets for the increased recruitment of female officers for UN operations and other national police services, in order to:
 - a. Encourage young women's participation in subsequent peacebuilding;
 - b. Decrease gender-based violence which disproportionately impacts youth;
8. *Advises* the creation of a country-specific youth analysis, modeled after the Peacebuilding Commission's (PBC) Gender Analysis, to pinpoint and monitor specific areas of improvement for greater youth engagement within peacebuilding;
9. *Calls on* Member States to include youth within the peacebuilding process by:
 - a. Allowing youth to contribute within the development of the peacebuilding architecture by building schools in post-conflict areas in order to promote fair and equal education opportunities and further educate the youth in those areas;
 - b. Prioritizing the inclusion of local youth coordinators in each UN mission, specifically the involvement of youth from conflict areas;
 - c. Providing enhanced support to conduct research and report on what they find to be the best practices;
 - d. Facilitating the inclusion of youth by developing a youth council within the PBC to:
 - i. Allow for a more multilateral framework to be developed;
 - ii. Include all voices to foster a more inclusive peacebuilding framework;
 - iii. Support, promote and empower youth to be involved in the peacebuilding process;
 - iv. Partnering with Youth Childhood Migration, which tackles the violence of youth migration through researching poor, rural areas and implementing essential resources;
10. *Draws the attention of* Member States to support maximum and fair involvement of youth in decision-making for effective conflict prevention and settlement to become a constructive part of peacebuilding, and empower regional youth in accordance to the Security Council resolutions 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018), and 2535 (2020) with a view to:
 - a. Suggest all relevant UN entities to assist Member States that do not have the sufficient means to implement the recommended measures;



- b. Establish and support youth peacebuilding committees in post-conflict areas, with the additional responsibility of monitoring implemented policies and practice motivated by Youth, Peace and Security handbook (YPS);
 - c. Designate funding model for youth agents in peacebuilding with support of Youth Promotion Initiative (YPI) of UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), in collaboration with the PBC and the Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace, and Security (2015);
11. *Invites* all Member States to implement a youth fund, with the purpose of providing grants to young entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are youth-focused in order to empower youth and provide opportunities for their integration;
12. *Suggests* all Member States to fully promote a project cooperation between youth funds that invest in foreign company stocks and international stock funds;
13. *Requests* a youth employment plan to work in conjunction with UN entities and Member States to ensure social stability adhering to the following rules:
 - a. Offering a reduction of taxes to companies that prefers the recruitment of young citizens;
 - b. The company are recommended to recruit new employees but cannot replace the previous employees;
 - c. The number of workers employed in this model cannot exceed 20% of the staff to ensure the normal operation of a company;
14. *Further requests* a larger amount of investment in Youth, Peace and Security within the Peacebuilding Fund since it accounts for only 25% of the total monetary resources provided in 2020.



Code: PBC/2/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Sustaining Peace through Partnerships

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), particularly Articles 1, 3, 5, 22, and 28, asserting that all individuals are entitled to life, liberty, and the security of person and a stable international order that realizes these rights and freedoms, as defined by this Declaration,

Recognizing Security Council resolutions 2100 (2013) and 2164 (2014) in regard to their promotion of humanitarianism, security, and political stabilization,

Noting with approval the collaboration between the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and Peace Nexus to mobilize millions of dollars for the implementation of women and youth's empowerment projects as well as projects to improve the collaboration between security and defense forces with local police,

Recognizing the economic, security, and infrastructure burdens of conflict and distress on women and youth caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and violent non-state actors,

Recognizing the recent launch of the United Nations Community Engagement Guidelines (UCEG), which was established in response to calls for strengthened partnerships by the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming the role of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 and 17, in ensuring the right to quality education for all and partnerships to achieve the goals multilaterally,

Recalling SDG 16, which recognizes the active role of youth as leaders in the peacebuilding process,

Acknowledging the success of the United Nations (UN) work with the African Union (AU) to create a Joint Task Force on Peace and Security to prevent, manage, and resolve conflicts,

Noting that every year more than 30 Member States require support on peacebuilding due to the critical conflict situations they face,

Having examined the 2020 Secretary-General's Report on the Peacebuilding Fund (A/74/688), in which states that demand for funding outpaces available resources thus causing the reduction of the initial programming target by \$60 million,

Fully aware that peace, security, and the peacemaking process requires transparency and institutional buy-in from all stakeholders involved,

1. *Encourages* multilateral collaboration between Member States, UN bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and other regional organizations to establish methods for sustaining international peace with mindfulness of humanitarian, security, and infrastructural efforts;
2. *Recommends* Member States to support and invest in gender equality initiatives and projects associated with women and youth's empowerment, as it is vital to peacebuilding efforts to include these marginalized groups in order to effect change within conflict-ridden zones;
3. *Expresses its hope* that all Member States contribute relevant and necessary personnel, under the prospects of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA), in the form of medically and combat-trained individuals to aid peacebuilding efforts by securing borders in conflict-ridden areas such as the Sahel region;



4. *Encourages* the continued collaboration between the UN and regional actors to establish a rapport with local stakeholders, as exemplified by the UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security;
5. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the UCEG guidelines throughout the UN System, which will aid in the promotion of meaningful inclusive partnerships, specifically within bodies that work closely with local civil society and have UN field presence at the country-level, and the management of that implementation with:
 - a. The Peacebuilding Support Office developing an oversight group to ensure that the UCEG is being used efficiently;
 - b. Using the data to further expand and determine the effectiveness of the guidelines or make possible future amendments;
 - c. Ensuring that UN entities and other NGOs are developing effective and successful local partnerships with civil society actors;
6. *Supports* the establishment of educational programs through a global partnership for investors and financiers related to peace missions and private financing;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of solving the information gap between resources spent on peacebuilding and those who benefit from peace and security, by creating reports disclosing updates regarding:
 - a. Social, economic, and other quality of life benefits to individuals currently affected by conflict;
 - b. The value proposition and net positive contribution of peace and security to entities that may not directly face the consequences of conflict-ridden areas;
 - c. The efficacy of the UN bodies involved and responsible for the peacemaking effort with respect to their intended mission;
8. *Suggests* to include young people and rural leaders in the preventive approach of peacebuilding through peace education, considering peace education, as understood by the UN Peacekeeping Department for the elaboration of missions, as education to positive peace, where peace is more than the mere absence of violence or war;
9. *Suggests* to strengthen strategies to increase the PBF by:
 - a. Encouraging the Member States to consider their moral obligation honoring their yearly contribution to the PBF;
 - b. Focusing on educating private donors and investors on the realities of long term peace engagements;
 - c. Raising online campaigns to collect donations to support the PBF;
 - d. Prioritizing sustainable donations when looking for funds by private donors.



Code: PBC/2/2

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Sustaining Peace through Partnerships

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Believing that sustainable peace is only possible by encouraging Member States to adopt a coherent approach through inclusive partnerships,

Recognizing the importance of collaborating with rural and local minorities particularly in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), because 80% live in severe poverty according to the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and their needs must be adequately addressed to maintain stability and peace,

Further recalling that the interlinkages between peace, security, and development are especially evident on the African continent and that religion plays an important role in building tolerance, peace, and unity,

Considering that inconsistent and ineffective funding, that does not reach the groups that are most in need, has been an obstacle to peacebuilding missions, as recognized by General Assembly resolution 70/262 on the "Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture" (2016) and the current annual work plan of the Peacebuilding Commission,

Realizing that the importance of partnerships among the world's nations has been highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, since an effective and fast response to a global crisis, such as the current one, can only be achieved through strong, diverse, and sustainable multi-stakeholder partnerships,

Expressing deep concern for the many difficulties and challenges faced in conflict regions, including the growing threat of terrorism, organized crime, and climate change, which are all serious threats to peaceful partnerships,

Acknowledging the African Union's *Agenda 2063*, which details the importance of peace, security, and development being uniquely linked towards the development of sustainable and peaceful partnerships,

Emphasizing the importance of using international organizations to empower local authorities to lead the changes they wish to see in their regions using their local expertise,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 60/180 and 61/16 creation of the legislative basis for Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) collaboration, as well as the expansion of this partnership under General Assembly Resolution 70/262 (2016) and Security Council Resolution 2016/2282,

Expressing concern over the status of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) because non-convocation of the meeting since 2014 has decelerated efforts towards building and sustaining peace in South Asia,

Noting with deep concern the rising conflict and violence on a global scale mentioned in Pathways for Peace,

Approving the examples of robotics and drones are effective in solving emergency assistance in which technology can help sustainable development given by the United Nations and World Bank,

Noting with satisfaction the work done by the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) as it promotes sustainable peace and development through poverty reduction by the way of increasing employment, the inclusion of women, and increasing emergency aid where vulnerable communities are impacted,



1. *Invites* Member States to cooperate with civil societies and religious, youth and women peace organizations, to develop conflict analysis strategies, establish dialogue, and confidence-building by:
 - a. Involving civil societies and religious, youth and women organizations in the developmental process of creating peacebuilding architecture through:
 - i. Community engagement;
 - ii. Volunteerism;
 - iii. Inclusion within decision-making discussions and politics;
 - b. Collaborating with them to develop strategies to ensure the safety and education of minority groups;
 - c. Building a network of:
 - i. Religious leaders to promote tolerance, coexistence, and religious equality inspired by the work of the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia (IRCE);
 - ii. Youth mediators to encourage their involvement within peacebuilding processes;
 - iii. Girls and women mediators to empower them within their communities;
 - d. Supporting internationally the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) which focuses on the integration of women and overcoming security conflicts
2. *Further invites* greater collaboration between the Peacebuilding Commission and regional entities such as the African Union (AU) and the Arab League, and subsidiary bodies within these regional entities such as the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services (CISSA) of the AU, to enhance the collection of best practices and timely information;
3. *Suggests* that Member States encourage more Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP), by:
 - a. Creating national funds for the purpose of PPPs;
 - b. Publishing guidelines on successful PPPs under the model of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS) Good Practices PPP Framework;
4. *Proposes* that the Peacebuilding Support Office establishes an “Effective Funding for Peace and Development Committee” in cooperation with the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and Member States, in order to:
 - a. Assess all available global peacebuilding resources;
 - b. Evaluate the efficacy of investments so that the funds that are available to the PBF can be effectively utilized in the future;
5. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen existing partnerships by showing dedication to the global fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, and aiding developing nations in their response to the pandemic financially and through donations of vaccine doses;
6. *Advises* to reconvene the biennial meetings of SAARC to address the regional challenges through a unified strategy;
7. *Requests* the Security Council to conduct a debate on urgent conflict areas with an emphasis on:
 - a. Restoration of a democratically elected government by providing the basic right of self-determination to the citizens;
 - b. Peace talks between insurgent forces and the local political establishment;



- c. Rebuilding the infrastructure with the help of civil society and local community;
 - d. Rehabilitation of the institutions in partnership with the governments in the region and the non-governmental bodies;
8. *Encourages* member states active in conflict areas to further support efforts to prioritize open dialogue and stabilization, as well as maintain a commitment to development in order to best maintain peaceful and sustainable partnerships;
9. *Urges* Member States to continue and expand cost-effective funding to the development of sub-regional areas for essential infrastructure construction to maintain peace in form of equity and diminishing discontent by:
 - a. Expanding and promoting the local economy which will additionally lead to more job opportunities, by improving access to larger markets and strengthening local communities;
 - b. Cooperating with The World Bank on expanding and specifying their List of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FY20-). Examine more countries to identify root causes of fragility for sustaining peace;
10. Expresses its serious concern on the ongoing cybercrime to promote partnerships by:
 - a. Sharing experiences on combating cybercrime online;
 - b. Equipping local citizens with knowledge about the internet and victims' cases;
 - c. Demonstrating activism through partnerships by coming together and celebrating the International Day against Violence and Bullying at School Including Cyberbullying on November 4th, declared by the UNESCO Member States;
11. *Promote* closer cooperation with Member States to promote the South Atlantic Zone of Peace and Cooperation (ZPCAS), which plays a crucial role in sustaining peace globally;
12. *Draws* the attention of Member States on utilizing technology as a tool contributing to Peacebuilding and Partnership by:
 - a. Introducing projects that related to technology;
 - b. Online trade to conduct economic cooperation;
13. *Emphasizes* the collaboration of food productive countries like Brazil and China to maintain a stable food price and food supply especially during the pandemic;
14. *Supports* the collaboration between nations based on the regional organizations, for example of Organization of American States by:
 - a. Utilizing the organization organs to provide suggestions based on current conflict issues or collaborative programs;
 - b. Urging the Permanent Council to provide further recommendations on overcoming encumbrances and new challenges;
15. *Urges* to expand the Police Appeasement Units (UPPs) within all Member States, as it has been gradually introduced by the Rio de Janeiro State Security Secretariat, in order to create citizen-oriented groups on combating violent extremism;
16. *Advises* the General Assembly (GA) on the broadening of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) partnership, to increase collaboration on regionally-specific issues by:



- a. Creating increasingly frequent joint sessions on regionally-specific issues;
 - b. Prioritizing discussion about areas recovering from conflict that also lack the necessary infrastructure and medical services to respond to COVID-19;
 - c. Holding periodic reviews of conflict-affected regions and producing reports containing recommendations;
17. *Endorses* the partnership of Member States with Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) as it:
- a. Works within regions and communities through;
 - i. Inclusive environments for women to be placed at the forefront of further discussions on peacebuilding negotiations;
 - ii. The creation of intervention pathways where there are possible conflict outbreaks following the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism program (CEWARN) which monitors and identifies potential conflicts and develops diverse responses to prevent said conflicts;
 - b. Encourages bilateral conversations through SDG-funded Monitoring systems to develop an understanding of community needs that have evolved due to the COVID19 pandemic.